

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *DERISPIA* LEWIS FROM HAINAN, CHINA (COLEOPTERA, TENEBRIONIDAE, LEIOCHRININI)

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Derispia* is described, *Derispia hainanana* sp. nov. (China, Hainan). The illustrations of head, pronotum, elytron, legs and aedeagus, also photos of the male habitus of the new species are provided. The type specimens are deposited in Hebei University Museum, Baoding, China (MHBU).

Key words Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Leiochrinini, *Derispia*, new species, Hainan.

The genus *Derispia* was proposed by Lewis in 1849, with *Diaperis maculipennis* Marseul, 1876 as the type species. Until now, it has 125 species in the world, of which 21 species are in China (Löbl *et al.*, 2008). Most of the species are distributed in Oriental Region, and a few in Palaearctic Region. The known Chinese species occur in central, south, and Southwest China. Several specialists made their contributions to the taxonomy of this genus, such as Kaszab (1942, 1946, 1954, 1961a, b, 1965, 1975, 1980), Masumoto (1981, 1994), Miyatake (1961), Schawaller (1992, 1993, 2005) and Ren (2002). This genus belongs to Leiochrinini of Diaperinae, according to the taxonomy by Kaszab (1946). It is related to *Derispiola* Kaszab, 1946, but can be distinguished from the latter by the unembellished head.

During our study on this genus, we discovered an interesting species from Hainan in the collection of Hebei University Museum, China. After our examination, it was showed to be a new species, *Derispia hainanana* sp. nov., and we will described it here. The type specimens are deposited in Hebei University Museum.

***Derispia hainanana* sp. nov.** (Figs 1–13)

Male. Body (Figs 11–13) nearly hemispherical-shape, glossy. Head yellowish or reddish brown; antennae yellowish brown at base, gradually darkened to brownish black towards apex; pronotum yellowish or reddish brown, middle of basal part brownish black; elytra brownish black with yellow maculae, lateral margins reddish brown; legs yellow or yellowish brown; ventral surface yellowish or reddish brown.

Anterior margin of clypeus straight, intersegmental membrane between labrum and clypeus shining; frons wide and slightly convex, sparsely covered with fine punctures; genae short and narrow,

slightly protruding; eyes oblong, strongly convex; antennae (Fig. 2) nearly nematid form, covered with fine and yellow hairs, antennomere II cylindrical, III–X widened at apices, XI oval, length ratio of antennomeres II–XI as follows: 4.0:7.0:6.0:6.0:6.0:6.3:5.8:6.5:5.5:7.8.

Pronotum (Fig. 3) transverse, about 2.4 times wider than long, strongly convex; anterior margin shallowly and widely emarginated, slightly protuberant in middle; posterior margin arcuate posteriad, strongly protuberant in middle; lateral margins diverging posteriad; lateral margins and both sides of anterior margin finely bordered; anterior angles obtusely rounded, posterior angles nearly vertical and rounded; disc evenly covered with slightly finer punctures, compared with those on frons.

Scutellum triangular, covered with punctures similar to those on pronotum. Elytra (Fig. 4) strongly convex, width acrossing humeri as wide as posterior margin of pronotum, widest in middle, lateral margins obviously rounded, slightly bordered and visible at basal four-fifths in dorsal view; disc with 18 distinct puncture-lines, interval surface unevenly covered with shallow punctures same to those on lines; elytron with 3 maculae; macula I at base, near to scutellum and not extending to outer margin, macula II in middle, near to inner margin and joint together with macula I in 'J-like', macula III jagged semicircle and near to apex.

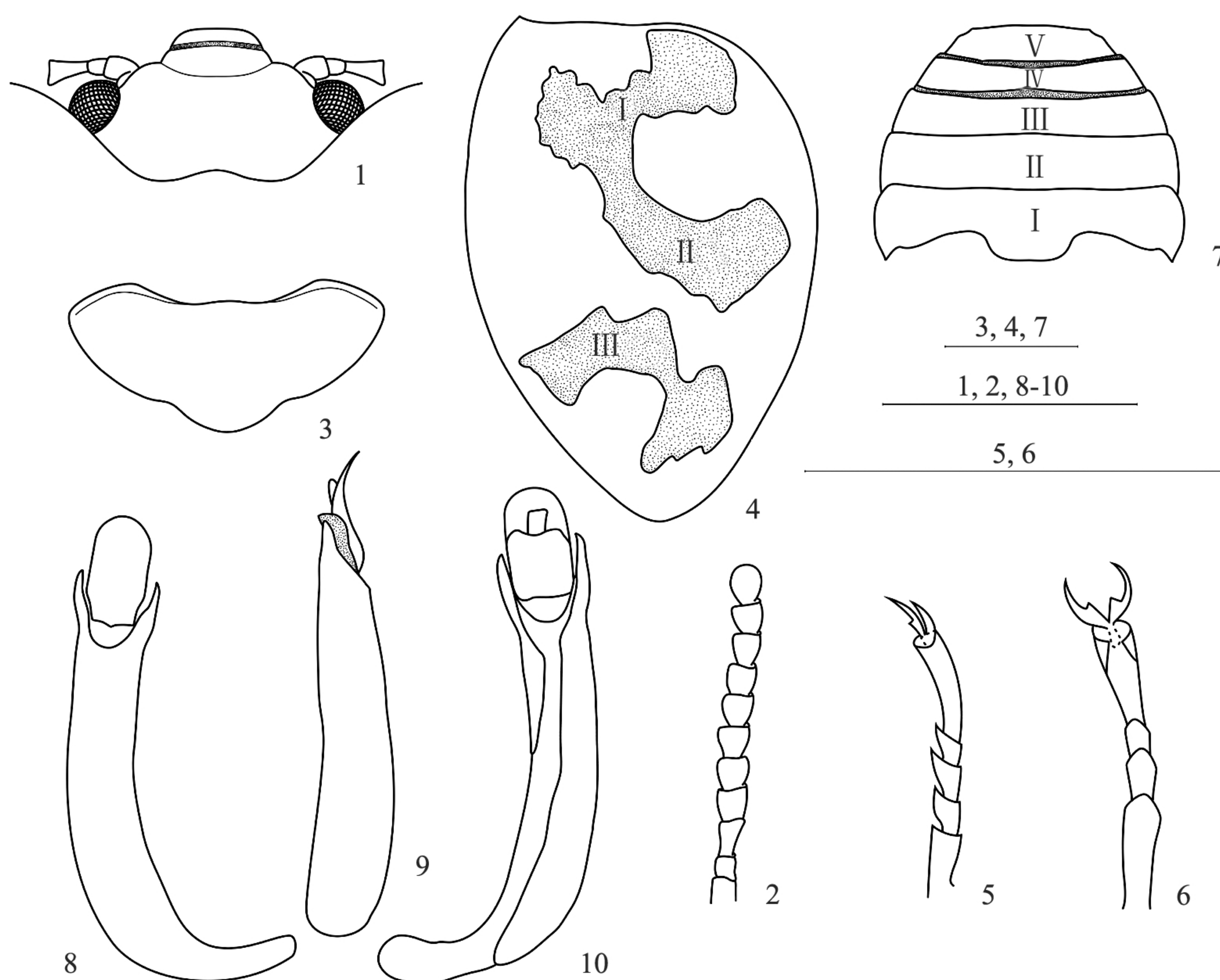
All tarsi covered with yellow fine hairs; pro- and mesotarsomeres II–IV as well as metatarsomeres I–III lamellate ventrally, with oblique apical margins.

Visible abdominal sternites (Fig. 7) sparsely covered with large and slightly deep punctures, sometimes with fine hairs; intersegmental membranes between visible abdominal sternites III–IV and IV–V shining; posterior margin of last visible abdominal

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Figs 1 – 10. *Derispia hainanana* sp. nov., ♂. 1. Head in dorsal view. 2. Antenna in dorsal view. 3. Pronotum in dorsal view. 4. Left elytron in dorsal view. 5. Mesotarsus in lateral view. 6. Metatarsus in ventral view. 7. Abdomen segments. 8. Aedeagus in dorsal view. 9. Aedeagus in lateral view. 10. Aedeagus in ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.



Figs 11 – 13. Habitus of *Derispia hainanana* sp. nov., ♂. 11. Dorsal view. 12. Lateral view. 13. Ventral view. Scale bar = 1 mm.

sternite straight.

Aedeagus (Figs 8 – 10) elongate; basal plate curved and present with a thin lobe at base, notched in middle of apical margin, sharply angled at lateral margins; parameres paralleled, sometimes slightly narrowed at base, obtusely rounded at apical margin.

Female. Visible abdominal sternites nearly glabrous, last abdominal sternite covered with punctures and posterior margin slightly protruding. Other characters as male.

Measurements. Body length: ♂ 4.1 – 4.4 mm, ♀ 4.3 – 4.7 mm; width: ♂ 3.8 – 4.3 mm, ♀ 3.8 – 4.6 mm.

Holotype ♂, Mt. Jianfeng Nature Reserve, Ledong County, Hainan Province, 12 July 2006, WANG Ji-Liang coll. Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, same data as holotype.

Diagnosis. This new species is similar to *D. octomaculata* (Westwood, 1883), but differs from the latter by the following characters: elytra present with

punctures; lateral margins of elytra visible at basal four-fifths in dorsal view; basal plate of aedeagus curved and present with a thin lobe at base, slightly wider than parameres.

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the locality of this species, Hainan Province, China.

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海南岛斑舌甲属一新种记述（鞘翅目，拟步甲科，舌甲族）*

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摘要 记述斑舌甲属 1 新种，即海南斑舌甲 *Derispia hainanana* sp. nov., 绘制了雄虫头部、前胸背板、鞘翅、足、腹部和阴茎特征图，并提供了体背、腹、侧面照片。模式标本保存于河北大学博物馆。

海南斑舌甲，新种 *Derispia hainanana* sp. nov. (图 1~13)

新种与 *D. octomaculata* (Westwood, 1883) 在外形上相

关键词 鞘翅目，拟步甲科，舌甲族，斑舌甲属，新种，中国。

中图分类号 Q969.498.2

似，但可通过下列特征与后者区别：该种鞘翅有刻点；鞘翅侧缘由背面观可见基部 4/5；阳基基板与阳基侧突近于等宽，基部弯曲，薄片状。

正模 ♂，海南乐东尖峰岭，2006-07-12，王继良采。副模：5 ♂♂，5 ♀♀，标本信息同正模。

词源：新种种名取自模式标本产地海南。

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